FARM INVENTORY HELPS BUSINESS

Enables Farmer to Determine Whether He Is Going or Coming Financially.

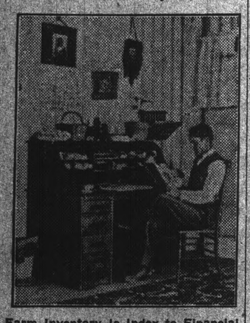
ANSWER TO MANY QUESTIONS

Complete List of Assets and Liabilities Each Year Tells Land Owner Just How Much Increase or Decrease Has Been.

What is the net worth of your farm business? Is it more or less than one would imagine from a casual inspection of your farm? Do you know for sure whether you are going or coming in financial standing?

Question Not Easily Answered.

These are important questions to the farmer and questions that are not so easily answered as would at first appear. Farming is an intricate business and one in which returns from investment are sometimes long delayed, so that progress cannot be accurately measured by the amount of money taken in in a given time. Sometimes cash income may be almost



Farm Inventory Is Index to Financial Progress.

wholly attributable to reduction in other assets, so that in reality the result is like taking money from one pocket and putting it in another.

The farm inventory, or property list, offers the only practicable way of answering these questions. Once the farmer has made a complete list of all his assets and liabilities and has balanced them he knows just what his net worth is, and when he has made such a list annually he knows each year whether he has gone forward or back and just how much has been the increase or decrease in the net worth of his business.

Detailed Instructions.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin 1128, entitled "Farm Inventories," in which are given detailed instructions for making an inventory of farm property and revising such a list from year to year. By using the single system described in this bulletin any farmer can determine exactly his financial status and lay the foundation for a permanent system of accounting. Without the farm inventory as a basis no system of accounting that might be chosen would be of any great use to the farmer.

FANNING MILL VERY USEFUL

Present High Price of Grain Should Bring Machine Into More Use on Stormy Days.

In many parts of the country there has been a tendency to let the fanning mill rest and rust and gather dust and to pay the mill or elevator for cleaning the grain, paying the bill by accepting a low price for the uncleaned wheat or oats or barley. Besides, the chickens lose the screenings. The present high price of grain should bring many a neglected fanning mill into profitable use. Incidentally, farmers will have profitable work for stormy days, and much cheap feed for chickens, pigs and other animals.

EASY TO WINTER FALL PIGS

Where Farmer Is Properly Equipped He Can Raise Young Animals Without Difficulty.

More fall pigs are being raised nowadays than was the case a few years ago. This is due largely to the fact that grain is relatively high-priced. When a man is properly equipped for taking care of fall pigs through the winter season he can raise them about as cheaply as he can spring pigs and he gets more out of his sow by breeding her twice a year than only once. It is not difficult to winter fall pigs if one gives the matter proper attention.

WOODLANDS AID FARMSTEAD

Trees Scattered About Have Place in Management of Farm and Development of Community.

A farm without some woods is less attractive as a place to live and usually less valuable than one with at least a little woodland and some forest trees scattered about. Thus woodlands have a place both in the management of the farm and in the development of the community.

Make Friends With Animals.

Every farm animal should be so gentle it can be easily approached and petted anywhere in the fields. It doesn't pay to have wild animals around, unless one plans to start a menagerie.

Avoid Using Poor Boars.

"All we have to do is to use poor boars for one generation," said Professor Eyvard, "and we have lost all the good points we have spent generations in building up."

Check Outbreak of Roup.

It may be worth something to put permanganate of potash in the drinking water when there is an outbreak of roup, but killing the first cases and cleaning up is the best plan.

Don't Stunt Pigs.

Feed the pigs all that they will clean up twice daily. Don't stunt them and they will return a profit.

Is Business Investment.

A motor truck is an investment to be used in business.

CONDITIONING BIRDS FOR POULTRY SHOWS

Stand Better Chances for Winning if Well Trained.

Poultry Specialists of United States Department of Agriculture Give Suggestions for Preparation of Fowls.

Although the larger poultry shows are usually held in the fall, smaller exhibitions are staged throughout the winter months. The following advice in training and conditioning birds previous to a show, given by poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is good the whole year round. The bird that has been properly trained and prepared will stand a better chance every time of winning a prize than another bird equally good, but wild or easily frightened, or whose plumage is soiled or dirty.

After the birds are selected, remove them from the rest of the flock and place each bird in an exhibition coop for at least a part of each day. Fowls so confined will become accustomed to the coop. Handling them—that is, removing them from the coop each day—will have the effect of making them tame. In handling the birds and removing and returning them to and from the coops, move quietly and handle the birds gently so as not to frighten them.

Examine the plumage so that the fowl will become accustomed to such movements when being handled by the judge. Likewise, attempt to compose the bird by smoothing and stroking the wattles gently; this seems to have a soothing effect on the fowls, and when done frequently and properly they come to look for it when one approaches the coop.

Birds to be exhibited should not be confined to the exhibition coops for too great a period, as long, continuous cooping may cause them to get out of condition and therefore unfit for show. A satisfactory plan is to confine the birds for a part of each day or every other day alternately up to a few days before sending them to the show, when they should be confined until ready to ship.

EXERCISE FOR SOWS NEEDED

Feed for Animals Should Be Scattered Around Floor to Compel Them to Hustle.

Sows due to farrow in April or May ought to have some bulky feed. Prof. J. H. Shepherd of the North Dakota Agricultural college reports that the herdsman at the agricultural college feeds a pound to a pound and a quarter of grain per 100 pounds weight of sow and a little alfalfa hay to give plenty of bulk. He also advises mak-

Prize-Winning Poland China Sow.

ing the sows take exercise, scattering their feed around on the floor so they will have two hours or more of work in picking it up. Another good thing about alfalfa hay is that it keeps them on their feet quite a little while. Pigs from sows which have had plenty of exercise and bulky feed are usually much stronger than those from fat, lazy sows.

ROTTEN EGG IS UNDESIRABLE

Many Farmers Do Not Seem to Care or Bother About Clean Nests for the Layers.

No one likes a rotten egg, consequently no one is going to buy one—not even the commission dealer. Many farmers do not care whether their hens steal their nests or not and do not bother to hunt for the eggs until market day comes around. Once a week is sometimes as often as eggs are looked for. Any eggs that have come from an old nest or that in any way look suspicious should be candled at home before sending them to market.

TO AID CO-OPERATION

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1144, on Co-Operative Marketing, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every person interested in developing the co-operative movement among farmers should have a copy, which can be obtained free on application.

TRACTORS ARE TIME SAVERS

To Get Full Benefit of Machine Farmer Should Get All Information About Mechanism.

Farm tractors are time savers for the average farmer. After a farmer gets a tractor his first impulse should be to get all the information possible about it and then so manage it as to get the full benefit from that information.

BIG FARM ECONOMIC CHANGE

Transportation of Products in Motor-trucks Becoming More Popular in Middle West.

Great progress will be made in the transportation of farm products by trucks in the Middle West in the next few years. This is one of the big economic changes which is coming in agriculture.

Start With Chickens.

It is easy to start with standard-bred chickens. Buy a few settings of eggs from a standard-bred flock or buy a dozen standard-bred hens and a cockerel and you have made a start.

Discard All Nonlayers.

Cull and kill or sell the nonlayers. They are parasites that eat and give no return.

Soy Bean Hay for Sheep.

Soy bean hay is said to be better than alfalfa for ewes.

BLOUSE IS USEFUL

Costume Garment Most Woefully Abused, Writer Declares.

Prominent Part of Outfit Seldom Worn Properly—So That It Looks Entirely Right.

One of the most useful garments under the sun is the costume blouse, and one of the most woefully abused, says a fashion correspondent. Do you often see it worn properly? Few are the times when it looks entirely right—of the same family as the rest of the costume of which it has become a part.

It will be a dreadful blow to some women to be told that the costume blouse is not really smart when it is worn with a suit skirt. It is all right when the coat is buttoned in place, but when that outer covering is removed, how different! This costume blouse has its place, to be sure, but it is not with the tailored or even the semi-tailored suit. There only the tailored blouse or the soft, hand-made French blouse has a rightful place and a sufficient reason to call itself a part of the whole.

There is the blouse made of an all-over brocade or of an all-over piece of embroidery. It is one of the handsomest that has been produced in this most prolific season, and it is apt to be made over quite plain and simple lines, with no added trimming. It comes in the most beautiful and rich colors, and it should most properly be worn with a skirt that is low in tone, soft in texture and full enough in width to make it a graceful foundation for the brilliance of the waist.

There is no question that the blouse type of frock is one of the most economical of the varieties of costuming

All-Over Pattern in Costume Blouse.

that can be gained by the aid of one simple skirt. But that is no reason, surely, why the thing should be done badly and why the wrong blouse should be combined with the wrong skirt. The blouse, in other words, should be used to the full value of its design and should never be allowed to be that thing which is just thrown on to make something that "will do."

Henna and Gray.

Henna and gray, separately or in combination, are important colors.

CHARMING SET OF RED FOX

A set of red fox is smart for the young girl's tailleur and is one of the fashions of the present season.

FEW ALL WHITE LACE FROCKS

Dyed Decorations Favored, Cream Tints, Tan, Ecru and Tobacco Brown Predominating.

It is a lace season, no doubt of that, but rarely does one see a perfectly white lace frock. Laces are dyed now in the most entrancing shades and most favored are cream tints, tan, ecru and tobacco brown. Black lace is used extensively and there are exquisitely lovely laces in peach tint. These last are mounted over pastel silk or satin for dance frocks. Chantilly lace and net laces are dyed navy blue, plum or brown for afternoon costumes and some of these laces are sewed with self-color spangles that give a very rich and brilliant effect. A charming frock is of accordion plaited brown satin, the plaited skirt edged with brown dotted net. A sash of the dotted net, with huge, airy loops, is tied around the waist. The bodice and sleeves are of the brown satin without net trimming.

VELVET FOR MIDDY BLOUSES

Fabric Among Other Favorites for Construction of the Popular and Seasonable Garment.

In the lineup of separate middy garments a great many fabrics are approved. Serge and flannel, of course, are staple and always good style, and this season wool jersey cloth and velveteen middies to be worn with either plain or plaid wool separate skirts are in high favor. Crepe de chine is also frequently used.

One very smart little black velveteen smock recently featured with a plaid wool skirt was drawn in a trifle at the waistline on either side and caught with a silk cord and tassel.

Touches of wool embroidery in contrasting color trim the wood jersey blouses, or else they are finished all about the edges with bands of heavy wool crochet, the same material frequently being used to form a belt.

Pressing Tucks.

To press tucks so they may look decorative and not have the usual flattened appearance, stand the iron up on end and run the tucks over the iron, holding the material firmly between the hands with the tucks running downward. In this way the material between and beneath the tucks will be pressed as well as the tucks.

EASIER TO MAKE WEARABLES

Numerous Articles of Apparel Only Partially Completed May Be Obtained and Finished at Home.

Many women try to make some of their clothes themselves. This is difficult for anybody not trained to sew a fine seam, and few of us do know how to sew well nowadays. But there are so many things half made, or so many parts of things ready made that one may buy in the shops that it is worth while making use of these things to help out on the difficult task of home sewing.

For one thing, there are ready-made linings for bodices, in white and black, in muslin and in net. These are a great help, for they give the foundation of the frock ready to start on.

There are hat linings, varying in price from a thin silk and cotton one at about 40 cents to a stiff taffeta one at a dollar.

There are lace petticoat ruffles, all ready to sew on a muslin foundation.

There are silk petticoat ruffles, equally ready to sew into place on a new or old petticoat foundation.

There are half-made skirts—semi-made, that is, far more than half-made. They need only seaming up and finishing off. They come in plaid wool, in plaited silk or in tailored finish in different fabrics.

There are net overdresses that need only the making of a satin or georgette slip to convert them into charming evening frocks.

There are girdles of ribbon, with long silk fringes that add a finish to any gown.

There are all sorts of lovely neckwear that make the finishing off of the neck of a gown an easy matter.

With all these things to help one out, the matter of making clothes is not so difficult, even if you don't know much about sewing.

CARE OF HAIR IS IMPORTANT

Avoid Drying Quickly With Artificial Heat; Good Soap, Brush and Comb Necessary.

To prevent the hair from splitting, here are a few things to remember, says the Woman's Home Companion. Avoid drying the hair quickly with artificial heat. Don't use hot curling irons too often. Consider carefully what soap you use. Never use one with drying qualities. See that your hair brush is in good condition. Worn bristles and combs with broken teeth are one cause of split hairs. The best brush to use, whether your hair is dry, oily or normal, is one not always so easy to get. It has the bristles arranged in bunches, with the middle bristles the longest. Don't brush your hair while it is damp, and don't use too soft a brush. For general use, have a brush with moderately stiff bristles. To give luster to the hair a soft brush is all right, but for daily cleansing use avoid it.

An Attractive Fur Collar.

The high collar of double furs is a novel idea for wrap coats. For instance, the collar itself may be made of squirrel, and the lining imitation ermine. Wide cuffs to match should be turned back on the sleeves. These collars are large and picturesque. They can be muffled up round the face or laid flat on the shoulders like a cape.

COLORS—TO BE OR NOT TO BE

Black and White Leaping Into the Foreground in Contrast With Brighter Hues.

One has ceased to wonder about the length of skirts, for the great couturiers and the great feminine public have given convincing proof that they are to remain either decidedly short, or uneven of border, touching the ankle on one side, perhaps, but most certainly clearing it by twelve to fourteen inches on the other, says Harper's Bazaar.

About the corsage, as well, one has ceased to wonder; it is for the coming season to be long and slender with ceinture dropped two inches or more below the normal waistline. But one does wonder, and arduously, about colors. We have reveled for months in all the vibrant hues of the Chinese rainbow, in the primitive reds, blues and yellows of ancient Greece and Etruria, in the sinister yet fascinating greens and saffrons of buried Egypt. "Can the modern psychology stand an uninterrupted orgy of riotous colors?" the great creators ask themselves. Very evidently they think not, for while still putting forth gorgeously hued gowns and cloaks, chapeaux and garnitures, they are projecting at the same time some very attractive confections in black and white.

Strange to say, this combination finds expression almost altogether in the field of sports, and when one stops to think of it, the magpie colors would be very effective against a background of snow, bare branches and evergreen, and framing a lovely face glowing from nipping winds and the excitement of the open.

Stylish Silhouettes.

There are two distinct silhouettes in vogue at the moment, the straight and narrow, and the wide bouffant full skirt which may have also a distended hip.

Ostrich Collars and Cuffs.

Ostrich feather collars and cuffs made of ostrich tips are featured on many evening wraps.

INPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JANUARY 23

PROMOTION IN THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 20:17-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many.—Matt. 20:28.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 19:27-20:16; Mark 10:32-45; Luke 22:24-30.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Wanting More Than Our Share.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How to Win First Place.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Right and Wrong Ambitions.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Greatness Through Service.

I. Jesus Foretells His Death and Resurrection.

1. The King on His way to Jerusalem (vv. 17-19). This is His last journey to the beloved city. He took the twelve disciples aside from the group of traveling pilgrims to make known unto them what was before them. On the journey He went ahead of the disciples. The courage thus shown by the Lord amazed the disciples who were following in fear (Mark 10:32). "Christ, the conscious and certain sufferer, is courageous. His followers who had nothing to fear were afraid."

2. Betrayal and death foretold (vv. 18, 19). He went forward fully conscious of the awful tragedy of the cross. He for the third time since the transfiguration tells the disciples of His suffering and death, but they are so filled with their ambitious schemes that they do not understand Him. The treachery of Judas Iscariot; the fierce persecutions of the chief priests and scribes; the unjust judgment; the delivery to Pontius Pilate; the mocking; the scourging; the crown of thorns; the cross; the hanging between two malefactors; the nails; the spear; all were spread before His mind like a picture. Though He knew all this He deliberately pressed on. The joyous outlook upon the victory which would be accomplished by the shedding of His blood led Him forward. He went courageously, for He knew the time had come for the accomplishment of His Father's will.

3. The resurrection foretold (v. 19). Truly this would have been a dark picture had the resurrection not been made known. The resurrection life beyond is always seen as the issue of the cross. The blessedness of the life beyond this "vale of tears" should urge us on. In this we have Christ as the great example (Heb. 12:2).

II. The Ambitious Request of James and John (vv. 20-23).

1. The request (vv. 20, 21). This request was made by their mother. The request is for a place of prominence in the kingdom. It is right for mothers to be ambitious for their boys, but they should know that earth's pinnacles are exceedingly dangerous. It is very desirable that we get places for our children near Jesus, but we should keep out of our minds the vanity of the world.

2. Jesus' answer. (vv. 22, 23). He spoke directly to the men, not to their mother, declaring that they knew not what they were asking. He showed them that the way to this position of glory was through suffering. The cup of which they were to drink was that of great suffering and agony. The positions which they craved were attainable, but in a very different way from what they apprehended. The way to the places of glory in the kingdom of Christ is through the path of lowly and self-forgetful service, even great suffering.

3. How to Be Truly Exalted (vv. 24-28).

1. The angry disciples (v. 24). When the ten heard of the request of James and John they were filled with indignation against them. Their displeasure did not arise from the fact that they were free from the same selfish spirit, but that these two had thrust themselves to the front; it was an admixture of indignation and jealousy.

2. Greatness among the heathen (v. 25). The rule of the world has always been by the strong hand. The standards have been not moral excellence, but wealth, station and power. Even today the reason one nation rules the other is that the one possesses sharper swords and heavier clubs than the other.

3. Greatness among Christ's disciples (vv. 26, 27). Here the standard is in sharp contrast. The way to the places of prominence in Christ's kingdom is the way of self-abasement. It is not wrong to be ambitious to be great, but the basis of true greatness is that which human selfishness seeks to avoid. There will be degrees of rank in Christ's kingdom, but this rank will be character, not position or authority. The spirit of Christ substitutes "the greatness of love for the love of greatness." This greatness is not won at the expense of others.

4. Christ is the supreme example of greatness (v. 28). All who would be great should study and imitate Christ. Let them forget self and serve others, even to give their lives. This will eliminate all scrambling for place and power. The one grand test by which to know whether Christ's Spirit controls one is whether he is serving or seeking to be served.

God Will Keep You.

There is nothing in what has befallen or befalls you which justifies impatience or peevishness. God is inscrutable, but not wrong. Remember if the cloud is over you that there is a bright light always on the other side; also, that the time is coming, either in this world or in the next, when that cloud will be swept away, and the fullness of God's light and wisdom poured around you. If your life is dark, then walk by faith; and God is pledged to keep you as safe as if you could understand everything. —Horace Bushnell.

Christianity Is Still Alive.

The greatest tribute to the necessity of religion is, that it survives its outworn forms; the greatest proof of the essential truth of Christianity is, that in spite of the twaddle talked every Sunday in the name of Christ, Christianity is still alive.—H. R. Hawes.

The Instructor.

My hurt has been my instructor and I wish it may make me more cautious and less simple.—Thomas a Kempis.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, spot, $2.10½; No. 2 red winter, spot, $2.10½; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, $1.97.

Corn—Contract, spot, 89c; January delivery, 88; February delivery, 87.

Cob Corn is quotable at $4.35@4.40 per barrel for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3 white, 57½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.88½; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.50@1.65 bushel.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $28@28.50; standard timothy, $26.50@27; No. 2 timothy, $25.50@26; No. 3 timothy, $21@23; No. 1 light clover mixed, $25.50@26; No. 2 light clover mixed, $23@24; No. 1 clover mixed, $25@25.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $21@23; No. 1 clover, $26@27; No. 2 clover, $21@24; sample hay, $17@21.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16; No. 1 wheat, $13@13.50; No. 2 wheat, $12@12.50; No. 1 oats (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oats, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery—West separator, extras, 57@58c; firsts, 55@56; do, prints, ½-pound, extras, 58@59; firsts, 56@57; do, prints, 1 pound, extras, 58@59; firsts, 56@57; nearby, extras, 48@50; firsts, 46@47; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 27@30; firsts, 25@26; store packed, firsts, 17@18; rolls, West Virginia, extras, 19@20; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania nearby firsts, loss off, 66c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, loss off, 66; Western (Ohio), firsts, loss off, 66; West Virginia firsts, loss off, 64; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, loss off, 63.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Young, by boat, pound, 35@36; do, by express, 35; rough, staggy, poor, 28@30; old roosters, 20; old hens, over 4 pounds, 35; do, small, 30@32; white leghorn hens, 32@33; young white leghorns, 1½ pounds, 32@33; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, pound, 30@31; white pekins, young, 34@35; puddle, 4 pounds and over, 32@33; do, smaller, poor, 26@28; turkeys, choice hens, pound, 55; young gobblers, 50@52; thin, crooked breast, 35@40; old toms, 45.

Potatoes—White, Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, 100 pounds, $1.75@2; do, Eastern Shore, McCormicks, 100 pounds, $1.50@1.65; sweets, yellow, No. 1, kiln-dried, barrel, $4@4.50; do, yellow, York River, barrel, $4@4.50; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, barrel, $4@4.50; do, native, hamper, $1@1.50; yams, fancy, bright, barrel, $3.50@4.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.12, c. i. f. track New York, January shipment; No. 2 mixed durum, $2.07, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 yellow, 94c, and No. 2 mixed, 93½, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot quiet; No. 1 white, 60½@61c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 54½@55c; creamery, extras (92 score), 53½@54; firsts (88 to 91 score), 44@52; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 40.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 70@71c; firsts, 68@69; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 72@77; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns, extras, 73@74; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 68@72; refrigerator, firsts, 61@62.

Cheese—State whole milk flats, held specials, early made, 28@28½c; do, fall made, 26@26½; State, whole milk flats, held, average run, 24@25½; State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 24½@25½; do, average run, 23@23½.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 38@40c; old roosters, 21@22; dressed firm; Western chickens, boxes, 30@43; do, barrels, 28@39; turkeys, young, 53@60; old, 52@55.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red winter, $2.03@2.08; do, garlicky, $1.94@1.99.

Corn—Nominal; No. 3 yellow, new, 90@93; No. 4 do, 88@90; old yellow 98@$1.

Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 57½@60c; No. 3 white, 58@59½.

Butter—Lower; nearby prints, fancy, 64@66; Western creamery, extras, 55.

Eggs—Higher; nearby firsts, 70@71c; do, current receipts, 69; Western extra firsts, 70@71; do, firsts, 68@69; fancy selected, packed, 82@83.

Hay—Timothy No. 2, $26@27; No. 3, do, $24@25; sample, $21@23; no grade, $17@19; clover, mixed hay, light mixed, $24@25; No. 1 mixed, $22@23.

LIVE STOCK

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hogs—Heavies, $9.40@9.50; heavy and light Yorkers and pigs, $10.40@10.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 300 head; steady. Top sheep, $4.40; top lambs, $12, lower.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7.50@10.40; bulls, $5.50@7.75; common to choice cows, $2.25@6.50; heifers, $7.40.

Calves—Veals, $10@17; culls, $8@9; little calves, $6@8; fed calves, $7@8; barnyard calves, $4@6.50; yearlings, $4@5.50; Western calves, $6.50@9.50.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk, $8.50@10; fat cows and heifers, 25c higher; bulk, $5@7.75; canners and cutters steady; bulk, $3.25@4.25; bulls steady; best bolognas, $6; bulk, $5.25@5.75; veal calves, 50 lower than yesterday's best time; bulk, $10.25@11; stockers and feeders steady to strong.

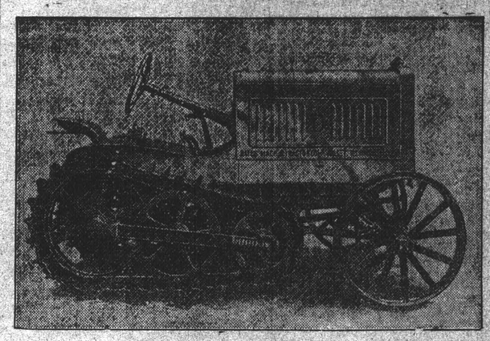
He Traveled With Them.

"Suppose you had two apples, Johnnie," said a Sunday school teacher who hoped to give her class of boys a moral lesson. "And suppose one of the other boys wanted one of them. You would let him take the largest of them, wouldn't you?"

"It wouldn't be necessary, ma'am," answered Johnnie, as he surveyed the other boys of the class. "I know this crowd."

Many a man who is rich in expedient is poor in pocket.

Every Inch of the Bates Steel Mule is Thoroughbred



The United States Government by means of the Department of Agriculture, has been looking into the tractor question, and its bulletins clearly proves that the satisfied tractor owner—men who say that the tractor has paid—are men who own the BETTER CLASS of tractors. The successful man has learned years ago that he can't get something for nothing. No one can. The reason the BATES STEEL MULE costs more is that it is worth more. Skilled factory procedure, quality production and the most modern Machinery enables us to save money at every turn, yet the BATES STEEL MULE cost slightly more in the beginning to build but considerably less in the long run to own. It's just another case where a seemingly higher priced article is far cheapest to own when you come to actually USE it.

The Bates thoroughbred quality comes not from mere claims, but from what's put into it. Every part that goes to make up the BATES STEEL Mule is put there by long field experience. There isn't a part that isn't time-tried and tested. There isn't a part that experience hasn't dictated the shape and size of; and in it all there isn't one superfluous part, nor one part that isn't capable of standing up under twice the strain it gets in actual use. These are things experience and practice have distracted. The BATES comes to you as a fulfillment of your desire for a tractor that will endure. Price is what we pay for a thing. Value is what we get out of it. Consider your tractor from what you will get out of it, consider how many working days you have when the ground is wet, consider the operations where you cannot afford to pack your seed bed, and consider how constantly and economically they must be performed even in rush times, you will then see why the BATES STEEL MULE is the biggest value offered in any tractor on the American market today.

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